

Supporting Survivors: Exploring the Experiences of Service Providers Working on Anti-Human
Trafficking Efforts in Central Ohio.

Thesis

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Abstract

The signing of the Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act (SESTA) and Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act (FOSTA) into law has increased awareness about the predatory billion dollar industry that is human trafficking. It is acts such as FOSTA and SESTA, along with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 and the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015 that have assisted in increased protections, services, and advocacy for victims of human trafficking. Just as laws are being developed and revised, so are the efforts being made towards finding the most appropriate way to support the victims of human trafficking. However, in order to support victims and survivors of human trafficking, there must be an understanding of their varying needs. The purpose of this research was to explore the needs of victims and survivors of human trafficking through interviews with services providers that work with them on a regular basis.

Methods

The objectives of this research were to: 1) to explore the needs of the survivors of sex trafficking in Central Ohio, 2) to understand what services are available for the survivors of sex trafficking in Central Ohio, and 3) to understand gaps in services pertaining to survivors of sex trafficking in Central Ohio. This qualitative research used in-depth interviews to explore experiences of service providers working with anti-human trafficking efforts in Central Ohio. An interview guide with several open and closed-ended questions was used to understand the experiences of service providers from different anti-human trafficking organizations in Central Ohio. The respondents were 5 service providers from Central Ohio.

Results

Data analysis resulted in three major themes` identified using thematic analysis Saldaña's qualitative coding method. Themes identified indicated that the needs of survivors are extensive, various, and growing. The research suggests that Central Ohio possesses the resources necessary to help support and advocate for survivors of sex trafficking. Additionally, there is a need for "more" (housing options, service providers, funding, etc.) and the needs of survivors need to be met with trauma-informed care and resources. The results of the research study indicate that the anti-human trafficking agencies in Central, Ohio have the capability to meet the varying needs of survivors of sex trafficking. To meet the growing needs in a comprehensive manner, it will require more funding and support from a multi-disciplinary team.

Dedication

This study is dedicated to survivors of sex trafficking and to all of the people who work to support, encourage, and advocate for survivors of sex trafficking.

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Fields of Study

Major Field: Social Work

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Chapter 1: Statement of Research Topic

Human Trafficking holds 21 million children, women, and men around the world in captivity (International Labour Organization, 2015). As one of the most remunerative transnational crimes, human trafficking generates billions in revenue annually. Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery where a person is forced to engage in labor or sexual activities against their will through coercion or force (Polaris Project, 2018). Of the various forms of human trafficking, the illegal sex industry ranks in the top three of the largest criminal enterprises.

Sex trafficking is sexual exploitation through the use of force, fraud, or coercion (U.S Department of State, 2005). Any minor under the age of 18, in the United States, engaged in commercial sex acts is automatically considered a victim of sex trafficking under the law. There are an estimated 4.5 million victims of sex trafficking globally. Ohio ranked fourth in the highest amount trafficking cases as reported by states ("Hotline Statistics", 2019). A recent report from the (Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force, 2019) revealed that over 300 people in the state of Ohio were victims of sex trafficking.

Service providers work to develop, pilot, and evaluate programs. That provides them with a unique lens to be able to identify the services available as well as gaps in service. Service providers in the Central Ohio region will be able to provide insight into the service available to survivors of sex trafficking who present in Central Ohio. Service providers are at the forefront of combatting sex trafficking in Central Ohio. However, there is limited research done on understanding what services are available to survivors of sex trafficking and the gaps in services specifically in Central Ohio.

Studies have been conducted to evaluate anti-human trafficking programs effectiveness, but

unlike this proposed research, previously conducted studies have relied on the perspective of survivors (Potocky, 2010). Those studies indicated that the needs of survivors were not being met as it relates to overall health needs, specific health needs, cultural accommodations, and legal assistance as it related to obtaining more permanent housing and employment (Potocky, 2010). Utilizing service providers for the sample in this study provided insight on how gaps in services, concerns previously identified in previous studies bridging the gaps, are being addressed.

The research study aims to explore the experiences of service providers working on anti-human trafficking efforts in Central, Ohio. The objectives of this research are 1) to explore the needs of survivors of sex trafficking in Central Ohio, 2) to understand what services are available for the survivors of sex trafficking in Central Ohio, and 3) to understand gaps in services pertaining to survivors of sex trafficking in Central Ohio.

Despite the abolishment of slavery with the thirteenth amendment in 1865, slavery continues to plague many countries and fuels a black market industry through human trafficking. Human trafficking is characterized as a modern form of slavery where humans are stripped of their rights and become a commodity to be sold for the benefit of others, whether that is through free labor, sex trade, organs selling, their reproductive abilities, etc. (Soderlund, 2005). A person held in captivity through human trafficking is forced to engage in labor or sexual activities against their will through coercion or force (Polaris Project, 2018). Statistically, human trafficking holds 21 million children, women, and men around the world in captivity (International Labour Organization, 2015). As one of the most remunerative transnational crimes, human trafficking generates billions in revenue annually. Of the various forms of human trafficking, the illegal sex industry ranks in the top three of the largest criminal enterprises.

Sex trafficking exists for the purpose of supplying women, men, and children to buyers to be sexually exploited. This exploitation takes the form of being forced to work in pornography, strip clubs, brothels, and prostitution. Sex trafficking occurs when a trafficked person cannot change the current conditions of their experience, regardless of the manner in which they ended up being subjected to sexual violence and exploitation (Nelson, 2002). Those who have been sex trafficked find themselves in inescapable situations where they are property, owned by another person and victims have little to no rights to their own bodies. Statistically, “Approximately 45,000 to 50,000 women and children are smuggled into the United States annually. About 30,000 women and children are trafficked each year from Southeast Asia, 10,000 from Latin America, and 4,000 from Eastern Europe” (Nelson, 2002). Again, Ohio recently ranked fourth in the highest amount of

trafficking cases in the USA ("Hotline Statistics", 2019). A recent report from the (Ohio

Human Trafficking Task Force, 2019) revealed that over 300 people in the state of Ohio were victims of sex trafficking.

Traffickers are strategic and lure their victims through various manipulative ways. Some of the most notable ways people are sex trafficked is through kidnapping, unknowingly entering debt bondage, employment scams, and even being sold into it by someone they know like a relative or significant other. Sex trafficking is a lucrative transnational crime. It goes beyond local pimps, to now having a greater connection to large organized crime networks (Riegler, 2007). Sex trafficking does not “just happen”. It follows any other business model where there is a supply for a demand. The supply is readily available because of reasons related to poverty, despair, war, crisis, and ignorance (Halley, 2006). While the United States is not actively in war with another country, the country is actively battling poverty, despair, other crisis, and ignorance of the issue.

Globalization even makes an impact as it allows for an easier movement of people. While globalization promotes economic growth, that extends to black markets such as with the sex trafficking industry. It creates an opportunity to move people, money, goods, and services internationally (Halley, 2006). Social factors are important to consider as well because they heavily influence the climate. It is that inequality in status that encourage the continuation of stigmas against women and girls where they are merely at as someone's property, to be sold as commodities, used as servants, and utilized as sexual objects (Riegler, 2007) and in order to address the issue of sex trafficking, there must be a greater understanding of the true problem and how it runs deeper than supply and demand.

Sex trafficking violates one of the simplest natural born rights given to all humans. This

illegal sex industry is on where women, men, and children alike are held against their will and

forced to work in conditions where they have no autonomy over what happens to their bodies and by whom. There must be an acknowledgement that sex trafficking is not an issue that only impacts developing countries, with unstable governments (although that does contribute to the issue) instead this is seen all over and has the potential to continue to spread and grow as an industry if action is not taking. The complexity of sex trafficking is only furthered through a lack of complete data on the topic.

One of the most notable legislation that has been for the benefit of combating trafficking was the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, acronym “TVPA” passed by the United States Congress. TVPA has been successful as it increases penalties for trafficking and recognizing the unique need of the trafficked. The act outlined that current laws often fall short of protecting victims of trafficking. The act also addresses that the needs of survivors range from legal services to healthcare and housing, to name a few of the highlighted needs that are not currently being met due to a lack of adequate supportive services and facilities to utilize (Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2015).

The signing of the Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act (SESTA) and Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act (FOSTA) into law has increased awareness about the predatory billion dollar industry that is human trafficking. FOSTA-SETA law was implemented to cut down on sex trafficking that occurs online. It is acts such as FOSTA and SESTA, along with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 and the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015 that have assisted in increased protections, services, and advocacy for victims of human trafficking. TVPA led to the formation of the State Department’s Office to Monitor and

and Combat Trafficking in Persons (Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2015). They were both created to aid while anti-human trafficking efforts are being coordinated. JVT works to penalize and fine offenders and use those funds to provide restitution and justice for victims of human trafficking and child pornography (Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015). Just as laws are being developed and revised, so are the efforts being made towards finding the most appropriate way to support the victims of human trafficking.

Service providers play a critical role in supporting survivors. Effective methods of interventions and supportive services are necessary for survivors to remain engaged. Anti-human trafficking efforts are supported by service providers who directly to meet the varying needs of survivors. It is service providers who work to create coordinated case management plans that meet all of the fundamental needs of each survivor. Service providers have to work to identify survivors and then are challenged with engaging survivors in ongoing care (Judge, Murphy, Hidalgo & Macias-Konstantopoulos, 2018). Additionally, service providers work to perform trauma-informed care to survivors in hopes of preventing barriers to service such as stigma, judgment, and punitive actions (Judge, Murphy, Hidalgo & Macias-Konstantopoulos, 2018). Service providers have the tools and appropriate resources to mitigate those concerns. The research study will highlight the experiences of service providers as they navigate the available resources and services for survivors of sex trafficking located in Central Ohio.

Chapter 3: Methodology

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

This qualitative research study was IRB approved. The study was guided by critical theory and constructivist paradigm and used a qualitative narrative analysis approach to understand the experiences of service providers in anti-human trafficking efforts in Central Ohio. The narrative approach allowed service providers to narrate their experiences working with survivors of sex trafficking and speak on the feedback they have gotten from their work with survivors. Detailing their experience provided insight into the ontological research questions asked in the interview guide. Data collected from transcription was coded using (first-cycle): open-coding and (after first cycle coding): categorizing and developing themes (Saldaña, 2013).

Research Design

In-person interviews were conducted with 5 service providers in Central Ohio to understand sex trafficking survivors' needs, availability of resources and services, organizational strengths and weaknesses, and areas of improvement for work on anti-human trafficking efforts. The interviews were conducted with five service providers (N=5) who work with survivors of sex trafficking professionally and provide various service as it relates to being a trafficked individual. Each interview was conducted in English and audio-recorded upon permission from the respondents. Each interview was transcribed verbatim for coding purposes. Participants were asked questions from the interview guide. The interview guide contained both open and closed-ended questions. The first five questions were the demographics questions. The demographic questions asked about age, gender, and professional work experience. Demographic questions provided background on each of the participants and context for their responses to the rest of the questions in the interview

guide. Questions six through eight focused on establishing definitions (victim vs survivor, need vs necessity). Establishing definitions with the interviewed service providers brought a common

understanding to the topics of interest and allowed service providers to explore how needs are addressed based on their level of importance to the survivor and the supporting agency. Questions nine through eleven inquire about the organizations each service provider work specifically with. These open-ended questions allowed for the data collection on available services and detailed the varying ways agencies can meet the needs of survivors of sex trafficking. Questions twelve through sixteen explored where there are areas of improvement within agencies and between agencies based off of the perspective of the service provider and from the feedback provided by survivors.

Sample

There were a total of five participants recruited to participate in the semi-structured in-depth interviews. Names and identities were removed after the interviews were completed. All the interviews were from different social service agencies in Central Ohio. The participants were eligible for the study if they were at least 18 years of age and had a least one year of experience at their organization. Participants additionally had to identify as service providers who work in Central Ohio in anti-human trafficking efforts. The total number of participants was determined from the decision to have the research focus more on quality data from a few providers, over gathering quantity data from a large number of providers. A smaller sample size was most appropriate for the study due to the collection of a large amount of information from each participant. Each participant answered a total of fifteen questions, with twelve of the questions being open-ended. The use of in-depth interviews allowed each participant to provide detailed

responses based off of their professional history and perspective. The research used purposive sampling. To recruit participants, a recruitment email was sent to service providers from different

anti-human trafficking organizations in Central Ohio. Email addresses were identified through publicly available websites of anti-human trafficking organizations. Snowballing techniques were then used to identify additional service providers until the desired sample size was reached.

Measurement and Instrumentation

The study used recorded in-depth interviews and a semi-structured interview guide for data collection. The interviews were recorded and then transcribed for purposes of analysis. The interview guide was comprised of ontological research questions to explore service providers perspectives of sex trafficking survivors and their need, availability of resources and services, organizational strengths and weaknesses, and areas of improvement for work on anti-human trafficking efforts (Saldaña, 2013). The interviews were conducted using a semi-structured interview guide with several open and closed-ended questions designed to better understand the experiences of service providers. The interviews were audio recorded and then transcribed for purposes of analysis. The transcriptions were analyzed using Saldana qualitative coding method where codes and themes were identified.

Study Process

After recruiting, the study moved into the in-depth interviews. A total of 5 interviews were conducted for this research, with all the interviews were from different social service agencies in Central Ohio. For purposes of transcription, each interview was held in-person and audio recorded with the permission of the participant. Participants choose the meeting location for the interview. Three interviews were held in offices and the other two locations were coffee shops. The co-p

principal investigator (Co-PI) conducted all five interviews. The interviews were conducted using the semi-structured interview guide with several open and closed-ended questions designed to

better understand the experiences of service providers. The interviews lasted an average of 48 minutes. The audio recording from the interviews were transcribed for purposes of analysis using a transcription service. After the transcriptions were obtained, the co-principal investigator went through each transcription individually from all five interviews and explored codes and themes.

Chapter 4: Results

Data collected from transcription was coded using (first-cycle): open-coding and (after first cycle coding): categorizing and developing themes (Saldaña, 2013). Each transcript, from the

interviews conducted for the study, was read through line by line and coded using Saldana's qualitative coding method. During the initial coding of the data, the Co-PI utilized a first cycle method strategy where initial coding took place. Codes were words, phrases or ideas that highlighted something important to the study and its aims. After first cycle coding combined codes to speak to the overarching themes of the data. Eclectic coding allowed for combining coding methods and the development of themes. Data analysis resulted in three major themes` identified using thematic analysis Saldaña's qualitative coding method. The first theme indicated that 1) the needs of survivors are extensive, various, and growing. The second theme suggests that 2) Central Ohio possesses the resources necessary to help support and advocate for survivors of sex trafficking. The third theme indicated that 3) there is a need for "more" (housing options, service providers, funding, etc.) and the needs of survivors need to be met with trauma-informed care and resources.

Needs of survivors: extensive, various, and growing.

Human trafficking is notably for its use of both physical and sexual violence to maintain control over its victims. Exposure to such violence, especially at high rates, leads to the extensive list of needs for survivors of sex trafficking. The violence surrounding sex trafficking is paralleled to a high degree of substance abuse that impacts treatment for survivors as well. Service providers must work to meet all of the varying needs of a survivor to ensure survivors have options outside of the dependency from their time being trafficked . The first objective of the study was to explore t

he needs of survivors of sex trafficking in Central Ohio. Service provider reported that:

"A lot of our survivors present with some type of mental health, either diagnosed or undiagnosed and some type of substance abuse.."

“There's just so many (needs)... There's only so many organizations or shelters available, and some of our survivors have already stayed in those shelters and maybe not had the best experience at those shelters, so they don't want to go back to those shelters, so that limits—because we don't have a trafficking specific shelter.”

“I mean, the needs are pretty extensive. I think that's why we often talk about a collaborative approach, because there are just the basic things, like housing, transportation, food, clothing, hygiene, and then working up Maslow's hierarchy of needs. There is a need for counseling, case management, dental, medical services, legal services, employment, schooling, expungement. I mean, it's pretty—it's a long list.

“Well, in my work, survivors present with criminal justice involvement. Helping them navigate the criminal justice system successfully, which is tricky because they're considered or—they're considered criminals on one hand, but they're also victims of crime. That makes it delicate.”

“Our cases are open for at least two years. Usually, our foreign national cases are open longer.”

Every survivor of sex trafficking has a unique experience and presents with a unique set of needs.

Service providers explained that coordinating care for a survivor means looking holistically at their needs. With such an extensive list of immediate needs that need to be addressed, many survivors need additional support to assist in navigating lifestyle changes (i.e. sobriety, different living

conditions, physical and emotional health).

Resources available in Central Ohio to help support and advocate for survivors of sex trafficking.

Service providers work to meet both the immediate and long term needs of survivors, therefore putting providers in a position to build rapport and understand how to best support each survivor. Supporting survivors means understanding their complex set of needs and knowing how to navigate systems to get those needs met. The second objective of the study sought to understand what services are available for the survivors of sex trafficking in Central Ohio. Needs of survivors were categorized into two sub-themes; short term services and long term services. Service providers reported that:

Short term services

“Your full-time job is healing... In the beginning, really our goals are just housing with treatment and, of course, connecting them with medical care as well. Just stabilization.”

“I would say...clothing, apartments, and getting their driver’s license would be the supportive services utilized the most.”

“At times, we do have a waiting list, but if anybody comes through our hotline, they're automatically linked with a case manager.”

Long term services

“There's no way we could have a cookie cutter program. There are some things that are, like I said, to maintain and keep order, but it is very much focused on what that participant is in need of.”

“Sure. I mean, safety is our overarching goal and approach with all the things that we connect survivors to, which is why we don’t release our participants from jail until we know they have a safe place to go. That is almost always residential treatment in a place where they can receive services for both substance abuse and trauma. We’re usually able to get them into treatment within about two weeks.”

“Eventually, we’ll happily connect them with education resources, employment resources, but those things are a little bit further down the line than in the beginning.”

Service providers in Central Ohio spoke highly of the services currently available to survivors of sex trafficking. Additionally, the National Human Trafficking Hotline is located in Ohio. As quoted above, anyone who presents to the hotline is automatically linked with a case manager. Automatically linking survivors to service providers allows for survivors to be immediately connected to someone ready to support and advocate for them. Short term services focused on connecting with survivors and working to meet their basic needs including short term housing and treatment. As service providers described the more long term work done to meet survivors needs, the conversations shifted to more emphasis on long term stability, education, and employment opportunities.

Unmet needs of survivors in Central Ohio.

The third theme indicated that there is a need for “more” (housing options, service

providers, funding, etc.) and the needs of survivors need to be met with trauma-informed care and resources. While needs are currently being met, many service providers spoke to the necessity for partnerships in order to meet all needs of survivors comprehensively. As service providers work to create appropriate treatment plans, they are left to find suitable placements for

survivors of sex trafficking. The third objective of the study sought to understand gaps in services pertaining to survivors of sex trafficking in Central Ohio. Service providers reported that:

“(we need) a huge complex where they could be together and have all of the services wrapped around them in a community so they could get all of their needs met. The whole transitional housing problem—so when somebody relapsed, have a place that they could go and just know that they’re gonna get the services that they need. If they feel in danger, that they could go there. When they felt like they needed support, they could go there. You know what I mean?”

“We need transitional housing... when somebody relapses or is having trouble—just finding housing for them I would say that that’s probably the biggest need right now.”

“Yeah, we couldn't do what we do without them (partnerships). We have round table discussions with those partners ... (asking) how do we best serve this participant? What's your agency doing? What are we doing so we're not duplicating services?”

“... look at housing, you don't want to necessarily put somebody back in the same community where they were trafficked, but that's where the cheap houses are. We're not able to put somebody up in upper Dublin because they were trafficked on the west side... We have to be crafty in making sure that that person feels safe going back to that

neighborhood or has the correct supports around them.”

“We want to make sure that we're keeping those ethical standards in order to protect survivors. That would link into funding. We need funding for housing and providers”

Service providers were able to use their experiences with their agency to speak to the areas of growth for anti-human trafficking efforts. While service providers felt they are able to meet the needs of survivors, they additionally highlighted concerns for accessibility to trafficking specific services and resources. Unaddressed gaps in services are barriers to comprehensive treatment plans.

Chapter 5: Discussion & Conclusion

The research study's findings indicated that service providers are able to work cooperatively with survivors to gain an understanding of their needs. With each survivor having various and varying needs after the trauma of being trafficked, service providers work alongside

multiple agencies to provide the most appropriate treatment for each survivor. Services related to meeting basic needs, healthcare, housing, substance abuse treatment, legal assistance, and mental health were just a few highlighted in the study. Service providers spoke highly of the services offered through their agency and reported that if there is a way to meet the need of the survivor, service providers rely on partnerships, community support, and legal assistance available to them. Survivors of sex trafficking are a vulnerable population. Barriers to service and gaps in services can have adverse effects for survivors. With laws and agencies working to better identify victims of sex trafficking, the goal is to reach more people and have more survivors. The results of the research study indicate that the anti-human trafficking agencies in Central, Ohio have the capability to meet the varying needs of survivors of sex trafficking. To meet the growing needs in a comprehensive manner, it will require more funding and support from a multi-disciplinary team.

Policy implications from the study are to explore what policies can be revised or developed to better support the efforts of service providers who meet the needs of survivors of sex trafficking. Policy is essential to help combat sex trafficking and to help support those impacted by sex trafficking, especially if the policy has the potential to positively impact the funding for supportive efforts for survivors. Policies have the potential to institute more structure and increase services opportunities, with the support of a policy intended to address the needs of survivors of sex trafficking. Policies are another way to educate the public on the issue and gain more community

support in anti-human trafficking efforts.

Implications for the social work practice are to empower service providers and to strengthen connections among agencies that work to support survivors of sex trafficking. Empowering service providers will support their efforts to appropriately meet the needs of

survivors. Empowerment can result from increased funding, increased education opportunities on the population and supporting their needs, as well as additional opportunities to bring awareness to the topic of sex trafficking and to bring awareness to the needs of survivors. Service providers highlighted the need for trauma-informed care. The study indicated the need for the work that service providers do to be appropriately trained in this specific trauma. Service providers who understand the population and their needs can best advocate for them. Strengthening the connections among agencies will help to connect survivors to more options for various services.

Future research would benefit from exploring the relationships between different services necessary to meet the needs of survivors and funding options to support those services for survivors of sex trafficking. As the needs of survivors are various and growing, so are the necessary steps and multiple appointments in need of being scheduled to meet the needs of survivors. Receiving treatment and accessing necessary resources should have little to no barriers for survivors who are seeking assistance. Next steps would be to explore if there is a way to better streamline services and to make access to services easier for both providers and survivors. If research could be done to determine the outcome of having a resource “hub” specifically for survivors of trafficking, then additional support may be gained for the idea.

Limitations of the study were the sample size of five. A larger sample size would have provided a more sight on the study’s aims and would provide additional support of the claims made

by service providers who also work in anti-human trafficking efforts. The sample size was comprised of service providers who work in Central Ohio making the themes more difficult to generalize outside of Central, Ohio.

Appendix A- Interview Guide

Title: Supporting Survivors: Exploring experiences of service providers working on anti-human trafficking efforts in central Ohio

Proposed Research Objectives:

1. To explore the needs of survivors of sex trafficking in central Ohio.
2. To understand what services are available for the survivors of sex trafficking in Central Ohio.
3. To understand gaps in services pertaining to survivors of sex trafficking in Central Ohio.

Proposed Interview guide

1. How old are you?
2. What is your gender?
3. How many years have you been a service provider?
4. How many years have you been working with anti-human trafficking organization(s) specifically?
5. How has your career journey led you to your current position?
6. How do you define a sex trafficking survivor?

Probe:

How are survivors of sex trafficking and victims of sex trafficking different/similar?

7. How do you differentiate between a need versus a necessity?
8. What do you recognize as the needs of survivors of sex trafficking?

Probes:

What problems do the survivors present with?

When you receive complaints from survivors of sex trafficking, what are they concerning?

9. How does your organization address the needs of survivors of sex trafficking?

What is prioritized?

How quickly are services provided?

10. What services are provided at your organization?

What services are utilized the most?

How many needs are met at your organization versus the amount you need to outsource for?

11. How many organizations does your organization partner with?

12. What needs do you feel are neglected?

What needs are difficult to meet?

What services take the longest to get?

13. What services are currently absent?

Have certain service been requested, but your organization could not make them available?

14. Are there any organizations you wish you had more access to?

What partnerships do you wish your organization had?

15. In an ideal world, how would you handle meeting the needs of a survivor of sex trafficking?

How would your organization be set up?

What services would you provide?

16. What additional supports do you need as a service provider to meet the needs of survivors of sex

trafficking in Ohio?

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